THE SWAMP ANGELS.

What the Report of the Ku Klux Committee Says About the Lowery Outlaws.

Plato Durham and Giles Leitch Testify.

A County of Cowards and Accomplices.

The Terror of the Whites-The Sympathy of the Mulattoes-An Outlaw Demigod.

POLITICS AND THE SWAMP WAR

Party Affiliations of the Lowerys-The White and Colored Voters-Curious Campaign Processions.

The Escaped Federal Prisoners and the Band.

"NO THREAT SHORT OF DEATH."

The Foes of the Gang Being "Run Out" or Killed-White Men Sending Their Women Away.

"THEY ALWAYS KILL WHEN THEY SHOOT"

Three Outlaw Reward-Hunters Killed in the Swamps-How the Home Guard Become Demoralized.

A Sabine Feat by the Robeson Sheriff.

Carrying Off the Scuffletown Mulatto Women---How Lowery's Threat Brought Them Back.

THE MURDERS BY THE WHITES.

A State Impotent to Capture Five Men.

Will the Federal Government

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 29, 1872. Since my return and rest in this city I have seen general, confirmatory of the information I have sent you from personal investigation, analysis and

Plato Durham, who resides at Shelby, Cleveland Sheriff of Robeson county is either afraid of the Lowerys or in complicity with them. For instance, I have heard that he will go out and summon a sse of men, will ride about and send his men or woods or a certain house. The general opinion is that he is either in complicity with the parties or

the Judge previously referred to in these letters, gave before Pool's Ku Klux Committee these

figures:—
The county of Robeson had about one thousand five hundred white voting population before the close of the war; since the colored population has been enfranchised there are about three thou and voters in the county; of that 1,500 additional voting population about haif were formerly slaves, and the half are composed of a population existed there and were never slaves, and are not white, but who, since 1835 no right of suffrage; I think that about one-half of that additional 1,500 voters were this old free and not white population; half of the colored population of Robeson county were never slaves at all; in 1835 there was a State Convention which distranchised them; up to that time they had exercised the elective franchise; the tree negroes had exercised the elective fran chise up to 1835; but Robeson county contained a larger number of them toan most of the other counties; but really I do not know what these mulattoe of Sculletown are: I think they are a mixture o Spanish, Portuguese and Indian; about haif of them have straight black hair, and many of the charac tenstics of the Cherokee Indians in our State; then, as they amaignmate and mix, the hair becomes curry and kinky, and from that down to real woollen hair: I think they are mixed

PORTUGUESE, SPANIARDS AND INDIANS; I mean to class the Spaniards and Portuguese as one class, and the indians as another class: I do not think that in class of population there is much negro blood at all; of that hall of the colored population that I have attempted to describe all have been always free; I was born among them, and I reckon that I know them perfectly well. They are a thriftless, lazy, thievish and indolent population. They are called "mulattoes;" that is the name they are known by, as contradistinguished from negroes. There is a lamily of them by the name of Lowery that seems to have more Indian characteristics than perhaps any of the rest of that populathat family, though for several years 1 have been endeavoring to do so. I think they are of Indian origin. Before the Revolutionary war they were wealthy, and owned slaves. During the Revolution ary war of 1776 they were known in that country as robbers; they were neither whig nor tory particu-larly; they would rob and plunder and murder either side; during that war they accumulated and smassed a large fortune, and at the close of the war they were rich, their riches consisting mostly in glaves; they were colored themselves, and they owned slaves; I suppose there were a dozen heads of families, perhaps, to whom I allude particularly; soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, when law and order were re-established, and they could not carry on their robberles longer, they got into litigation; as a characteristic of these dozen heads of families, so it was said of them, they were intemperate; they had lawsuits, and gradually and eventually, before my recollection, before I can recollect anything much about it, they had wasted their substance in that county in hitigation; they had lawsuits among themselves and with their neighbors; they were indicted for violations of the law, and were known as Lawless Mkni; just about thirty years ago, I think, the last of their slaves were sold from them; I do not think they have owned any slaves within about thirty years; the men of those families became mechanics; they had a sort of cunning about them that was different from the negro; they had as a address about them, so that whenever they went to a trade they became accomplished mechanics, more than ordinarily skilled in whatever branch of business they were taught; that Lowery family are only a part of this half of the filteen hundred voting law and order were re-established, and they could

chised by the late enfranchisement, though they are the ruling spirits of that clan; during the Confederate war these people were called upon to perior and uty at the lortifications at the mouth of Cape Fear River; they were classed with ordinary negroes, and they occame very much dissatisfied about it, and refused to be classed in that way, and when summoned to do duty they refused to periorm it. During the war there were police regulations in that State that made it the duty of certain officers to obtain the services of these men for the purpose of working upon fortifications; the Lowery family generally, besides some others, refused to obey, and upon the officers requiring them to discharge those duties they deserted; they were out in the woods, and when the officers of the law would go out to seek them they could not be found; of the county of Robeson there is a region of about eight or ten miles square in which this old free colored population invest it is called Souffletown; they alt have inside upon to work upon the fortifications they refused to do it and were lying out in the woods, and they were called deserters at that time; just a little reflection will sadow you that that place called Souffletown is right on the line from Newbern, in North Carolina (which was then in possession of the federal forces), and Florence, in South Carolina, where the Coniederates had a prison in which they confined federal soldiers:

some person living in the neighborhood of all he had.

In the winter of 1864 and 1865 they robbed the wealthiest citizens all through the county of everything they possessed; about the time that General Sherman was marching from Savannah torough to Haleigh; this again was in the direction of the line of march; about a week before Sherman marched through Robeson county—I think he marched through there about the 7th or 8th of March, 1865—Just about a week before that time there were many confederate officers and soldiers home on furlough; there was a poince force in North Carolina at that time known as the home guard, who were required to perform semi-military service; just police regulations, however; well, they were not sufficiently strong in Robeson county to put down this trouble with the mulations; along about the 1st of March several soldiers who were at home on furlough comolined with this home guard; they

March several solders who were at home on furlough combined with this home guard; they

ATTACKED THIS BAND OF MULATFOES and escaped federal prisoners and killed two or three of their leaders, captured them and shot them; then soon after that Sherman came along, and that settled everything pretty generally down with us there, and we had very little more trouble right off; after that the general government established the freedmen's Bureau, and sent the agents of that Bureau down there to regulate our country; and while those people I am speaking of were never slaves, yet the Bureau agents seemed to take special care of their interests and to protect them; I think they induced them to believe that it was their duty to prosecute those people who had killed the leaders of those robbers in 1864 and 1865; there were about eighteen or twenty men alrested at that instigation, and I defended some of them; I am a practising lawyer in that section of the country; they were under arrest for about twelve months, and the Grand Juries failed to find a true bill; I think the political bias of that institution was unfortunate for us.

By the Chairman (Mr. Pool)—What institution?

A. The Freedmen's Bureau; I think it was unfortunate; well, after that there were.

FOUR OR FIVE MEN MURDERED IN OUR COUNTY; they were attacked at night in their houses and murdered by eight of ten of these mulatices, and I will give the names of them as far as I can; I assisted the State Solicitor to prosecute them, and I managed to have four of them arrested; I think about seven were implicated in the murder of King; the trial was removed from Robeson county to Columbus county, an adjoining county; there was a severance; there were four on trial, and but two were tried, while two had their cases continued; the two who were tried were convicted; the evidence was mainly that of an accounting a there only to the order of the country to the only that they had they cases continued; the two who were tried were convicted; the evidence was mainly that of an

two had their cases continued; the two who were tried were convicted; the evidence was mainly that of an accomplice; after conviction their counsel appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and pending the appeal they escaped from juil, and those two men, who are now convicted felous, constitute a part of what is known as the Robeson county outlaws; George Applewante and Steven Lowery were convicted and sentenced to be executed, and escaped from prison; there are not a great many in the band, considering the amount of mischief they do; one of them, by the name of Henry Berry Lowery, is

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER OF THIS BAND; the trial of one of the prisoners is still pending; the other was convicted upon another charge and hanged since that time; he was not convicted of the King murder, but of a different offence; he escaped with the convicted men, and then committed a murder after his escape; he was again arrested and convicted of that; henry Berry Lowery is a brother of Stephen Lowery, and is the leaser of the outlaws—is the chief spirit among them; the first murder that he committed, I think, was about 1863; he murdered a man by the name of James P. Barnes, who was attempting to put him into service upon the fortifications; I think that was bout the 833; and about the same year he

James P. Barnes, who was attempting to put him mo service upon the fortifications; I think that was about 1863; and about the same year he murdered a man by the name of James Harris; the method of his murdering was always to wayiay and to shoot out of the thicket—out of the busnes; he murdered this Harris about the same time and a little after he murdered Barnes; his reason for murdering Harris, as was proved, I think, was this, there was a gradge existing between the two men, and it grew out of Some Woman That Both Wanted To Enjoy; flatris seemed to be successful and Lowery mardered him for it; I think that was it; I do not think there was any politics in; I mean that I do not think there was appointed in; I mean that I do not think there was a pretty rough man imself, and and killed two or three of these munatioes before that time, and was engaged in the killing of the father and brother of Lowery, the cinics of the band of mulattoes, and escaped federal prisoners, in 1864 and 1865, to which I nave neretolore ainded; after about 1865 or 186; there were in the band George Applicability, Stephen Lowery, Henry Berry Lowery, Boss Strong and Andrew Strong; Henry Berry Lowery married the sister of Boss and Andrew Strong, and those two brothers are in his band; they form a kind of nucleus there; I do not exactly remember the date of their having been outlawed, but the magistrates of the County being empowered to do so by the laws of the State Issued a proclamation of outlawry against those men some three or four years ago; this proclamation of outlawry did not seem to have any effect at all;

If pid Not Bepfect Their Capture;
as I tell you, they lived there among beopie of their class, who are in such numbers that any attempt or effort to capture them would always be made shown to them before it could be made effectual; Scanlletown is some eight or ten miles west of Lumberton; this proclamation of outlawry seemed to have no effect there was a man by the name of Alfred Thomas, who are in such numbers that any attempt

where the stands are, or where the islands are, or where the islands are, or are; some six montas ago we called upon the United States authorities to assist our Sheriff in executing the laws of that county, we being unable to do it curseives; there was a company of United States setoners there about six montas; they were quarered at different points configuous to this swamp, at Lumberton and at other points; well, Henry Berry Lowery and his crowd of about seven men, were outlawed, but they were unmolested during the whole time; they shot a man in sight of the camp of the United States soldiers, killed him dead, and escaped with impunity; I think they have kided as many as eight men within the last six months, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have killed as many as eight men ground they have killed as many as eight men that it they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing a great many men that if they do not leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing the whole time; they shot leave the country; some will not leave, and they have nothing the whole time; they shot leave the country.

I suppose they have driven off as many as twenty mea from the country.

Q. Have these outlaws any politics? What ticket

NOTIFIED BY THEM SEVERAL TIMES TO LEAVE THE or he would be killed; I believe that the poli-ticians who have established in that country the republican party have got all this class of people into that party by instilling into them a hatred toward the white race; I believe they have people into that party by instilling into them a natred toward the white race; I believe they have been taught to hate the write man as one who was sendeavoring to keep away from them what are their rights; but, at the same time. I do not believe that the republican party, as an organization down there, would shield those men; I believe that they desire that they should be arrested and punished; if those of their own color, that class of 700 or 800 men I have mentioned to you had desired it, or had made the effort, they could have captured shose men, and they are the only men who can do it.

Q. Do the whole of this clan of men, amounting to 700 or 800 men, vote the republican ticket, according to your belief? A. On, yes, sir.

Q. Are the county officers of your county all republicans? A. No, sir; our Sheriff is a democrat; a republican was elected sheriff, but he failed to give fond.

Q. This democratic Sheriff was appointed? A. Yes, sir, by the Commissioners of the county; there has been a posse of the county out now for about a month; they have

month; they have

FAILED TO CAPTURE OR HURT A SINGLE OUTLAW, while, on the other hand, five of them have been killed and four of them wounded; we are just in this condition:—If we abandon the hunt it will just be giving up that whole country to the outlaws, just admitting that they are victorious; If we continue it there is not much prospect of its doing any good; we are in a very deplorable condition down there in Robeson county.

Q. Is there any prospect at all of capturing those men? A. None in the world; I know it most sound strange to men for me to say so; but there they have been for four or five years, during which time they have killed eighteen or twenty men, and not believe in witchcraft, nor in conjuring, nor in anything of that sort, but the fact of the business is that they are not being captured or killed; they are a

to avoid their being taken by Heury Berry Lowery and his gang as a sort of nostage; it is a terrible condition, gentiemen; it is, there is no doubt about it; I think that Henry Berry Lowery and his gang are reckles; I believe that the posse who are attempting to arrest them are demoralized by them; of course, I cannot say that the whole State of North Carolina could not capture those men; but it has been the duty of the officers of the law, for four years past, to do it, and thus far they have talled; about the first of this month we applied to Governor Caldwell, and he sent down one hundred stands of arms and some ammunition; I do not know that that would do any good, unless we had some men to use them; I do not think there has been any remail on the part of Governor Caldwell to extend any aid to us that he can; but there is nobody to exercise it, nobody to exert it effectually.

Q. Do you believe, or is it the belief among your people, that it is out of tenderness to those people, on account of their color, and because such an attempt would be unpopular among the black people of your State, thus to make war upon those people?

A. I do believe that the existence of this state of affairs in Robeson county is in consequence of the results of the war.

The STATUS QUO ANTE-BELLUM.

O. You mean the rebellion? A. Well, yes: I mean

temps would be unpopular among the black people of your State, thus to make war upon those people? A. I do believe that the existence of this state of affairs in Robeson county is in consequence of the results of the war.

Q. You mean the rebellion? A. Weil, yes; I mean the Confederate war.

Q. You mean the late war! A. Yes, sir; I believe that if the laws existed now that existed before the close of the rebellion these troubles could be suppressed.

Q. Do! understand that you mean that because these men have the suffrage, and because a vigorous effort to put down their lawlessness might affect the colored vote of the State, therefore the State authorities decline and refuse to do it? A. Weil, I do not think I would like to state it exactly that strong; I do not know exactly how to express it; it is owing to the changed condition of affairs.

Q. Two or three regiments were called out for the counties of Alamance and Caswell, where there was no resistance to the law; the government of the United states has been called upon for all its power, and it has been clothed with very questionable authority, on account of outrages that are rumored and spoken of in other parts of the State; but in the county of Robeson, where so many men have been killed and where resistance to law has been going on for so long a time, no commensurate effort has been made by either the State or national government to put a stop to it? A. I do not believe that the officers of the law, it they could, would uscharge their duties; I believe that or national government to put a stop to it? A. I do not believe that the officers of the law, it they could, would uscharge their duties; I believe that or national government to put a stop to it? A. I do not believe that the officers of the law, it they could, would uscharge their duties; I believe that of not put you have the political influence that those men had prevented the strict enforcement of the law; I do not think there is any complicity with them in his part; at our last court there was a r

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCH A CROSS.

Q. Do you recollect whether any white men of the county have had any difficulties with Lowery and his gang, in regard to some of the women of the families of Lowery's gang? A. I never heard about that; I did hear this—that Lowery's mother was arrested about the time her husband and son were shot; I do not think that I heard that she was really punished in any way; but she was under arrest, and perhaps they frightened her; I do not remember to have heard that she was ever punished; I do remember that at the time her husband and son were executed she was under arrest; I recollect hearing about that.

Q. Is there any white blood in that Lowery family? A. I really do not know: I think that he father was Indian; I think the family has about the characteristics of the Cherokees of our State; the mother was named Cumbo, and that the father was Indian; I think the family has about the Cumbo family; I do not know that certainly, but I think its likely.

Q. Was not Henry Berry Lowery
INDUCED TO UNDERTAKE RETALIATION because of the outrages committed during war times upon the members of his family; is not that the origin of this trouble? A. I cannot undertake to say what he thinks does justify his acts.

Q. I want to get at the fact. A. I state the facts; you know about what really did occur.

Q. You have a right to state what is the general understanding in the community, or what you believe to be the truth. A. His lather and brother were killed by the home guards about the close of the war.

Q. Do you recollect whether any houses were

know exactly how much influence that had.
Q. I understood you to say that Lowery and
Barnes were after the same woman? A. Barnes got
out a search warrant for some beef cattle that he
alleged had been stolen from nim; and it was said
that it was for that reason that he was waylaid by
Lowery.

THE ESCAPED REDURALS.

pens that warrants are issued by magistrates for the purpose of gratifying those classes, that men are arrested and tried for some offences; I do not know that I could exactly call it persecution; but I think that but for the influence of this band some arrests would not have taken place.

Q. In these efforts to arrest Lowery and his gang how many have been killed of his friends and those who are supposed to have given him some and? A. Well, his father and brother were killed during the war; there was a freedman by the name of Bethea killed by the nime men to whom I alluded in connection with Judge Russell, and there was a man killed by the name of Saunders; those are the only men killed by the name of Saunders; those are the only men killed that I ever had any knowledge of.

Q. Has not the present posse of the sheriff killed some of them? A. I have not been informed of that. Q. Of what else? A. Of money, jewelry and cloth-

SELDOM EVER FAIL TO KILL WHENEVER THEY SHOOT;

I believe that that mainly is the reason why they are not captured or kuled.

Q. You mean that the people generally are afraid of them? A. The people generally are afraid of them: that is about the truth of it; I do not like to give it a harsher name than that; besides the terror that Lowery and his gang inspure, there is a little of sympathy, too; I think that among his class and color there is a little pride that we have been unable to take them; that he and his men can conquer and whip all who go after them.

Q. Among the eight hundred of his own class? A. Yes, sir; with that class of people.

Q. Would you not express it by saying that they had a little admiration for his bold conduct and his success? A. Yes; well, admiration does not exactly strike it either; but it is just that way: it is a feeling inspired to his benefit.

Q. Do I understand you to mean that that is the feeling on the part of the colored people toward him because he is a man of color? A. I think so.

Q. That is what you mean? A. I think they feel more pride in it than they would if he wore a white more pride in it than they would if he wore a white man.

dier wolnded.

Q. Who lives in Scuffletown besides them? A, The Lowery family is Indian; then there are Locklaers, Oxendues, Hunts, Joneses and Grayboys; I do not recoilect how many other negro names there are; there are a dezen different families are related by marriage, but Lowery is Indian; the balance of them are not understood to be indian—they are mulatto; I mean colored beople.

Q. Do any white persons live in Scuffletown? A. Yes, sir, but not many now; they are

ABOUT ALL SCARED OFF, ABOUT ALL RUN OUT.

Q. You spoke of Reuben king having been killed by this Lowery gang, and you said that several others were killed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were all those persons men who had taken an active part against Lowery? A. No, sir; Barnes was about the first one that Heary Berry Lowery killed; the next one, was James B. Harris; those were private leuds; then among the first that were killed after the close of the war was Reuben King; he was a man REPUTED TO BE WEALTHY, and they went to his house and robbed him; he resisted their efforts to rob him, and they killed him.

Q. What had oeen the relations existing before between king and those men?

A. I do not hink there was any consideration in the world except for the purpose of getting his money; however, he had been Sherinf for some considerable time, and at one time he had this Henry Berry Lowery arrested, and he put him in confinement in Columbus county, the jain of Robeson county having oen destroyed before that time; I do not know whether there was any animosity on account of that or not.

Q. Was Mr. King with the gang that killed the

Q. was air, king with the gang that killed the father and brother or Lowery? A. No, sir; he had nothing in the world to do with it; perhaps it would be appropriate for me to gay that there is a reward for thenry Berry Lowery and his gang; I think \$1,000 reward has been offered for four or five of

of young men of about equal numbers to amoust themselves in that scuffetown district for the purpose of capturing them.

Q. How long has that been going on? A. I think it has been going on for four or live months; a young man of the name of McCallum was of that company, and he was with the two McLeans when they were material, they were in a buggy together; they were naticel and immediately fired on; the circle they were naticel and immediately fired on; the circle buggy and was snot in two or three places, out escaped; McCallum was one of some seven or eight men who had made up their minds to

CAPTURE THIS GANG, FOR THE REWARD perhaps, I suppose; and also for the consideration that it was their duty to do so; in addition to that one of the McLeans had a longrange gun that it was understood the Lowreys wanted; they have given notice to all those six or eight men that they must leave the country, or death will be their portion.

try, of about seven or eight miles square, neither a white man nor a colored man must oppose Henry Berry Lowery at all, or ae will be shot down.

Q. Shot down by Lowery or his gang? A. Yes, sir; it hink that while reality they do not like to uphold his conduct there are a great many people there, white as well as colored, who are airaid to abuse him.

Q. Do you not know that the Governor of the State has gone in person to that county? A. He had not gone there when I left home.

Q. Has he not gone there since? A. I have not seen any account of it if he has; it may be so; there is a terrible state of affairs down there; but he had not gone down there when I left home.

Q. The only trouble you have is that seven or eight men, who have been outlawed, have got into an inaccessible swamp, in which it is dangerous for men to pursue them, and where it is almost im practicable to pursue them? A. Well, that does not state it exactly.

THE GREAT DIFFIGULTY.

Q. How is it, then? A. It is just this way:—These men have all forleited their lives; they are entirely reckless; if you get a squad of men from the country, who have been impressed into that kind of service, when Henry iserry Lowery and his crowd shoot down two or three of them you cannot get the rest

try, who have been impressed into that kind of service, when Henry berry Lowers and his crowd smoot down two or three of them you cannot get the rest to come up well.

Q. To go into the swamp? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that swamp dense and inaccessible?

A. Let me explain to you how that is. There is a dense swamp about half a mile in width and about eight miles long. In that swamp there are a number of islands. Then there are all through that country, perhaps, tracts of lifty, seventy five or a hundred acres of what we call "bays," just a swamp growth of bay trees. Sometimes there is a little estuary that goes into a creek and drains that spot, some kind of little branch, or "slash," as we call it. Those "bays" are numerous; sometimes they do not cover more than one or two acres, sometimes they do not cover seventy-five or a hundred acres; but they are all about in that country there. Now, Lumber River runs through about the centre of the county. What we call the Black Swamp has its source in the western part of the county, from one of these "bays" that I have been describing, and it extends parallel with Lumber River for about eight or ten miles, at ho point more than two or three miles from the river. Then there are "bays" and oranches that come in between the river and this swamp. I do not know that I can describe it so as to give you an exact understanding of it.

Q. The growth is a thick jungle? A. In the swamp it is fine land.

Q. But when you get into the swamp you cannot see a man far.

Q. The growth is a thick jungle? A. In the swamp it is fine land.

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Q. The growth is a thick jungle? A. In the swamp it is fine land.

Q. The girl and the swamp? A. Well,

THE DIFFICULTY IS TO KILL THEM;

THE DIFFICULTY IS TO KILL THEM;

I have really never read of or learned—

Q. Do you know Henry Berry Lowery personally?

A. I do not know him; I know all the rest of them; I knew his father, his brothers and all the rest of them in knew his father, his brother

A. I do not know him; I know all the rest of unem; I knew his father, his brothers and all the rest of une in instainity.

Q. You say that the Governor procured a full company of United States troops to be sent there six months ago? A. Yes, sir, and they stayed there four or five months.

Q. Did they make proper exertions to get these men out of the swamp? A. I do not like to set myself up as a judge of what are proper exertions; whatever exertions they made were unsuccessful.

Q. Cound they have got them out? A. I think they could.

Q. Do you think that the Sheral's powse of 100 men, which he now has, could do it? A. Well, they have failed to do it.

Q. Do they not understand the country and the localities there better than the United States troops and? A. They understand the localities better, but they do not seem to act with the proper disposition to eather them.

Q. How could the troops have done any better than those loo men which the Sherilf now has in his posse, and who are well armed and have pienty of ammunition? A. I think that the scidiers are trained to that sort of duty; they are better armed and they are in discipline; I think that generally they ought to be more efficient than the set of men the Sherilf calls out to assist him.

Q. Do you think that the training and discipline of a soldier would make him any more efficient for hunting seven or eight felons in an almost maccessible jungle of that sort than a man woo knows the country and is well enough armed? A. I think that trained soldiers ought to be more efficient than a posse of men whom the Sheriff summons promiscuously, and who are not well armed; I think THE SOLDIERS SHOULD BE MORE EFFICIENT.

Q. Do you think there was any lack of diligence on the part of the office of the part of the

I do not know that the omcers disobeyed any mman is from their superior officers, but I did not know that the omcers disobeyed any BROOKLYN'S BOND BOTHER

Have you heard of the posse which the Sheriff

or dereliction of duty on the part of your county officers to arrest Lowery and his gang of seven mea? Have your county officers done their duty in the premises, or have they not? A. (After a pause.) I think that hie Sheriff, with the right to call a posse of the county, where here are 3,000 voters, ought to be able to arrest even mea; I believe that there is a terror of hose men on account of the certainty with

whole class of them, those seven or eight hundred men I speak of, are republicans, and there is one thing about it, they have not killed any that were republicans, except once by accident; their murders have been of the other party.

Q. Did I not understand you to say that they had killed two republicans? A. Yes, sir; but they were killed by accident; they were expecting the Sheriff along and they waylaid him, and the Sheriff had sent some other men along who were republicans, and they mistook them and killed them; but they have never killed any other republicans; and I think another thing—I honestly believe that they are of the opinion that as long as they do not kill any but democrats the government will not be so hard with them.

that they were disguised.
Q. Have they ever taken men out of their houses and whipped them? A. I do not recollect any instance of that sort; they just kill whenever they attack; I do not think they bother with slight

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY OVER A GAME OF

CARDS.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Victim-Flight

of the Accused—O'Connor as an Accessory.
At two o'clock yesterday morning Coroner
Herrman was called to the house of Mr.

William C. Barrett, 235 East Thirty:ourth street, to take the ante-mortem statement

of Michael Condon, Mr. Barrett's coachman, who was snot in the abdomen by a pistol in the hands of John Newman, while quarrelling over a

game of cards, at 459 Fourth avenue, a few hours previous. Condon believes he will die from the ef-

feefs of the wound.

In his statement Condon says:—Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past five o'clock, I went into the

found John Newman and several other men. My-

self, John Newman, Bernard Newman and Andrew

O'Connor engaged in a game of cards and played

self, John Newman, Bernard Newman and Andrew O'Connor engaged in a game of cards and played about an hour. At the end of the fourth game we got into a dispute about playing and betting, John Newman showed fight, and I told him that was no place to fight, inside the saloon, but if he wanted anything he should come out on the walk. John Newman then drew a pistol and shot three times, one or more of the builets entering my abdomen. As soon as I saw the pistol i heard the firing. I leit that I was snot and I graobed the pistol from Newman and handed it to the bartender, whose name is Murtha. I made no attempt to shoot him after I got hold of the pistol and never struck him. John Newman then made his escape. Alded by my iriend I walked to Dr. Payne's, East Thirty-first street, and after an examination was taken in a carriage to the Twenty-first precinct station house and from there home. I was not armen at the time of the shooting; never carry a pistol or any other weapon. John Newman was a stranger to me, and I never knew aim before the affray.

The Jury rendered a verthet against John Newman, and Coloner Herrman Issued a warrant for his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon Roundsmen Rose and Ryan, of the Twenty-first precinct, brought before Coroner Herrman, at the Oity Hail, Andrew O'Connor. John Mulien and Bernard Newman—three of the men who were present at the shooting of John Newman—and examined them informally. On listening to Newman it was decided to take his deposition, as ne borr heavily against O'Connor in the part ne played immediately after the occurrence. Newman, who is a conomman for Mr. Henry Colton, of 110 East Thirty-fifth street, denosed that want the last snot was fired he seized hold of John Newman, who is a conomman for Mr. Henry Colton, of 110 East Thirty-fifth street, denosed that want the last snot was fired he seized hold of John Newman, the accussof, had escaped; Newman then ran off and so did O'Connor.

On the above affidavit Coroner Herrman held O'Connor as a witness, and committed him to the To

That Little Deficiency in the Ex-Comptroller's Office.

What Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch Says Upon the Subject-Why Were the Bonds Sold

clear from the fact that he did it on seve says, "I found that on some bonds he had received par and the accrued interest on them. He kept several months, and even the principal was not paid over to the Treasurer until sev have supervisory power over the office, but the only course open to me in the premises was to com-municate with the Common Council, and that I re-sorted to. As far as the Comptroller himself was

stance of that sort; they just kill whenever they attack; I do not think they bother with slight whipping; they, however, do go and caution both men and women about talking about them, and threaten that it they speak of them in any disrespectful way they will kill them; I do not think they threaten any punishment short of death.

Q. You stated that the Sheriff's posse on one occasion had killed a colored man; how many of the posse took part in the killing? A. I do not know.
Q. Where was the colored man when he was killed? A. Well, sir, he was in Scuffetown, in that region of the county.
Q. Was he not in his own house? A. I do not know; I think I heard that his body was not found in his house, but found not far from the house.
Q. Had they any authority to kill that man? A. I do not think they had; I think that Henry Berry Lowery killed James P. Barnes about 1861; I think that the heard in the had; I think that Henry Berry Lowery killed James P. Barnes about 1861; I think that there were killed; after that I suppose they did not hold themselves amenable to law; they did not permit themselves and the State, one way or the other, on the part of the colored people? A. Yes, sir; they were lelons evading arrest for their crimes before that time. were sold for \$100,000, and the Mayor was consulted and agreed to the sale; in reply as to why I kept the amount of \$1,203 61 from April 4, 1870, to July 7, 1870, I would state that as soon as I made up my accounts the money was deposited with the Treasurer, and beside, I knew of no law compelling me to decouit money with the Treasurer until I had reasonable time to make up my accounts.

In conclusion, I have always done what I thought for the best interest of the city, and all moneys received by me for the sale of bonds have been paid over to the City Treasurer as nuncturally by me as by any other city officer.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will commence their investigation as to the saleged deficiencies early next week.

IS HE A PROCURER?

Charged with Attempting to Abduct the Daughters of Respectable and Wealthy Parents-The Offender Protests His Inno-

Nineteenth precinct, arrested a man named John McBride in Fifty-third street, on a charge of indecent exposure of person. McBride was taken to the yorkville Police Court, where he was committed for trial, and subsequently was sent for two months to the Penitentiary from the Special Sessions. A few days after he had been "sent up"—that is, sent to the Penitentiary—Mr. Wnitcomb, of No. 23 West Fiftieth street, went to Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, and complained that an un-known man had been in the habit of loltering round his house and offering insults to his daughter, a young girl named Hattle, aged twelve years. The his house and offering insults to his daughter, a young girl named Hattle, aged twelve years. The Captain suspected at once that McBride might have been the person meant by Mr. Whitcomb, and proposed to that gentleman that they pay McBride a visit in his new home. They went, carrying Hattle with him, and she no sooner saw McBride than she identified him as the man who endeavored to induce her to leave her parents and go with him to a house where she would have loss of fun and music, besides pienty of dancing. McBride, whose time was up, was taken out of the Pentlentiary and yesterday afternoon arraighed at the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice Bixby held him for trial in default of \$1,000 bail.

Mrs. Lathrop, of 46 West Forty-ninth street, was in Court with the parents of Hattle, who are highly respectable people, and identified McBride as having made the same proposals to her daughter—a very handsome young lady of, about sixteen—who accompanied her.

The prisoner denies that he is guilty neither of this nor of the former charge of which he was found guilty and punished, and that he has been mistaken for somebody else. He is a plasterer and relongs to the union of that trade. He is, he says, a stranger in this city, which is the reason ne cannot prove his character. He requested that his denial of the charge should be published, and his hearing, which was all he wanted, besides time to communicate with his friends. The man certainly has none of the appearance by which characters usually addicted to the practices attributed to him are aliways recognized, and seems only a hard working, intelligent mechanic, as he claims to be. The case will be sent at once to the Court of General Sessions, where he will, of course, be given every opportunity of proving himself guildess, if he can, of the charge.

THE BOY THIEF.

Last Wednesday Mr. James Hartford, of No. 87 Forsyth street, sent his errand boy, Francis McGeaugh, to No. 9 College place, for a quantity of McGeaugh, to No. 9 College place, for a quantity of snoe findings. The boy got the findings, and, according to his story, while on the way to his employer's was met by two men, who forced him into a hailway and there relieved him of his burden. What hurts the boy's case the most, though, is the fact that instead of going to Mr. Hartford and reporting the adair, he went directly home. Yesterday he was arrested and taken before sunder Downling, at the Tombs, and in default of buil was locked up.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

James Sherman, a laborer, was digging a wneed pit for the new wire factory at Passaic Village, N. J., on Thursday evening, when a huge piece of frozen earth caved in and crushed the unfortonate man to death. Coroner Denhoim was summoned, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased had been in this country but a tew days, naving very recently arrived from England.